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MANITOBA,

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

FOR

INVESTORS & SETTLERS.

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ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF

*The Government of Manitoba,*

1893.




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# Introduction.

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 HIS book, issued by authority of the Government of Manitoba, is designed to give investors and intending settlers general information as to the actual conditions of life in Manitoba, the most progressive of Canadian Provinces.

The information contained in the book is much condensed, but those who desire more extended knowledge may obtain a copy of the "Manitoba Official Hand-book," upon application to the Government Offices, in Winnipeg, or in Liverpool.

It is, doubtless, within the mark to say that no other part of the British Colonial Empire is going ahead so rapidly as Manitoba. Within five years the area under crop has doubled. In 1892, 20,000 new settlers arrived in the country, and nearly 150,000 acres of new land were broken up and prepared for crop in 1893, in addition to land already under cultivation.

As an agricultural country, Manitoba stands in the front rank. All kinds of cereals, such as are produced in the United Kingdom, can be successfully grown there. Roots and vegetables do remarkably well. Increasing attention is being given to the raising of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs. The export of cattle from Manitoba to Great Britain has already commenced, and is expected ere long to assume large proportions. Settlers may obtain a free homestead of 160 acres. First-class land, near to railways and markets, can be obtained for about £1 per acre, payable in ten annual instalments, and as taxes are exceedingly light, and these lands are ready for the plough, there is good reason to believe that many of the suffering agriculturists of the United Kingdom would very much improve their position by transferring their capital and energies to the fertile prairies of Manitoba.

A hearty invitation is extended to these, and to all who, having health and strength, and a desire to succeed in life, find their energies confined by the conditions under which they labour and live at home.

Let it be remembered, too, that those who settle in Manitoba will still be British subjects, living under British laws, and amongst men and women the vast majority of whom are of British birth or extraction.

*The latest official information regarding Manitoba,  
Maps, Pamphlets, &c., may be obtained from the*

MANITOBA GOVERNMENT OFFICES,

33, JAMES STREET,

LIVERPOOL.

# Canada.

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THE Dominion of Canada occupies nearly one-half of the Continent of America. It covers a larger area than the United States, and is said to contain more good agricultural land than that country. Canada stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, a distance of 3500 miles from east to west, and including its water surface, covers 3,519,000 square miles. The magnitude of these figures can scarcely be grasped by the ordinary mind, and it may perhaps convey a clearer idea of the immense size of the country when it is stated that Canada is, in round figures, twenty-nine times the size of the United Kingdom.

This immense country contains a population, as ascertained by the census of 1891, of 4,829,411, most of whom are of British and Irish origin, except the French-Canadians who live chiefly in the Province of Quebec.

Canada is divided into seven Provinces, as follows:—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, and a vast stretch of country in the North-west Territories, which will become Provinces when sufficiently developed to permit of such an arrangement.

Of the above, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island are on the east or Atlantic coast, and are known as the Maritime Provinces. They have been settled for many years, and the 1891 census shows that the population during the years 1881-91 remained nearly stationary. Going westward the Province of Quebec is next reached. It also has been settled for many years, chiefly by men of French extraction, and does not receive much of the immigration of the present day, except to a limited extent in what is known as the Eastern Townships. Lying to the west of Quebec is the Province of Ontario, which is well settled and contains much fine farming land, that has been reclaimed from the original forest and cleared of heavy timber by the sturdy pioneers of 25 and 50 years since. Until quite recently, Western Ontario was generally designated Canada West; nothing, or next to nothing, being known of the larger half of Canada, lying west of Lake Superior.

About 20 years since, enterprising and energetic men began to press toward "the land of the setting sun," and to their astonishment they found there, in British territory, one of the most magnificent agricultural countries on the globe. The reports sent home by these early settlers to their friends in Eastern Canada were received with considerable credulity. At that time there were no railways running to Manitoba, and as the journey thither was an expensive and difficult one, there were but few opportunities of verifying the glowing reports of those already settled there. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, settlement continued to grow apace, and so great was the interest taken in the country, in 1873, a railway was built to Winnipeg, the capital of the Province of Manitoba. This railway entered from the south, and connected with the United States system of railways. The people of Canada recognising the importance of an all-rail route through their own territory to Manitoba, took steps to construct the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is now a pleasant journey of 2½ days from Montreal to Winnipeg, the chief distributing point for the vast country lying between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains. Upon crossing the mountains, British Columbia is reached. This Province extends to the Pacific Ocean.

# Manitoba.

**Where is Manitoba?** This question is often asked by residents in the United Kingdom, and in European countries.

It is almost in the centre of the North American Continent, and it is equally distant—nearly 1,500 miles—from the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. Winnipeg, the capital, is between 600 and 700 miles from Hudson's Bay, a navigable arm of the Atlantic, lying to the north, and is only 424 miles west from Fort William, at the head of Lake Superior, from which point there is unbroken water communication with the Atlantic Ocean.

Manitoba is one of the seven Provinces into which Canada is divided, and on account of its geographical position may be considered the link binding together the Eastern and Western parts of this great Colony. It extends over 116,021 square miles, equal to more than 74,000,000 acres, and at the census of 1891 contained a population of 154,442. This has been considerably added to by the emigration of the last two years. The Province is nearly as large as the United Kingdom. For purposes of comparison, it may be interesting to notice that the area of England and Wales is 58,185 square miles, Scotland 30,685 square miles, and Ireland 32,512 square miles. The Dominion of Canada was formed in 1867 by a Union of various of the Provinces, which, prior to that time, had been independent of each other.

**Increase of Population.**—Manitoba entered this confederation in 1870, and, although one of the youngest, is the most enterprising and progressive Province of Canada. This was abundantly shown by the 1891 census returns, from which it appears that whilst during the preceding ten years the population of Canada as a whole had increased only 11·66 per cent., yet the population of Manitoba increased during the same period by 148·06 per cent.

At present Manitoba is chiefly an agricultural country. Wheat, oats and barley are produced in large quantities, and the quality is excellent. During the last four or five years great attention has been devoted to stock raising, and horses, cattle, sheep and pigs are increasing in numbers every year.

**Resources.**—Whilst agriculture is the principal industry, there are other, and varied, sources of wealth. The fisheries of Manitoba are abundant and valuable. Coal is found in large quantities, and during 1892, under contract with the Manitoba Government, the Canadian Pacific Railway completed the construction of a railway to the Souris coal-fields, which are now being developed. It is known that there are vast areas of coal within and contiguous to the Province, of such extent as to be practically inexhaustible. This, in addition to the very considerable supplies of timber in many parts of the country, will afford an ample fuel supply for generations. Deposits of iron ore are said to be abundant in the Lake districts of Manitoba, and salt is also found. These are not yet worked, but those who have the energy and foresight to go forward and develop them will doubtless find a ready market for their products amongst the constantly increasing population of this new land.

Very fine building stone is obtainable near Winnipeg, and in other parts, whilst capital clay for brickmaking may be obtained throughout the Province. In the northern and eastern parts of Manitoba there are extensive supplies of timber, suitable for fuel and for building purposes.

In Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage-la-Prairie, and other towns, considerable manufacturing is carried on, and as there are a large number of towns and villages scattered throughout the country, it is easily understood that quite a number of people are engaged in sundry commercial pursuits.

**Water.**—Manitoba is a remarkably well-watered country, and contains many rivers and streams, of which the chief are the Red River and the Assiniboine. There

are some large lakes, notably Lake Winnipeg, 260 miles long, and covering 8,400 square miles; Lake Winnipegosis, 2,030 square miles; and Lake Manitoba, covering 1,900 square miles. To the east, about 130 miles from Winnipeg, is the Lake of the Woods, with an area of 1,500 square miles. This lake contains a large number of beautiful islands, and has become quite a fashionable summer resort. Gold and silver have been found in considerable quantities on some of these islands. In addition to these large lakes there are hundreds of smaller ones in different parts of the country. Good water can readily be obtained in most parts of the Province, and frequently at a depth of from 10 to 20 feet.

**The Prairies.**—Manitoba has often been referred to as "the Prairie Province," and the greater part of the settled portion is prairie land. Those who have not been in this part of Western Canada no doubt imagine the prairie to consist of an unbroken stretch of country hundreds of miles in extent, and the whole of it as flat as a table. This idea is an altogether erroneous one. The Manitoba prairies in some parts are flat, but in many districts the traveller passes through an undulating country. Visitors and settlers from the United Kingdom, when they reach these rolling prairies, containing, as they frequently do, large meadows, interspersed with groves of trees, are forcibly reminded of the timbered parks of an English demesne.

"These—

The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful,  
For which the speech of England has no name—  
The prairies."

In other parts there are streams and lakes and gently rising chains of hills. The Brandon Hills, lying 8 or 10 miles south of the city of Brandon, rise to a height of 900 feet. Then there are the Riding Mountains in the north, and the Turtle Mountains in the south. This varied topography adds much to the charm of prairie life in Manitoba, and divests it almost entirely of that monotony so noticeable on the flat and uninteresting prairies of the States some hundreds of miles to the south.

## GOVERNMENT.

**How is the Country Governed?**—Any wise man, before investing or settling in a new country, will ask this question. The system of Government is much the same as in the United Kingdom, only that in Manitoba there is a more extended system of local government, and a much wider recognition of popular rights. British subjects enjoy what practically amounts to manhood suffrage. Manitoba is entitled to send seven members to the Dominion Parliament—that is, the Parliament which legislates on certain matters for the whole of Canada. This Parliament, which meets at Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, so far as the House of Commons is concerned, is elected for a maximum term of five years. The members each receive £200 per annum, and an allowance for travelling expenses. There is a Senate of 30 members, to which Manitoba contributes four. These gentlemen are elected for life, upon the nomination of the Crown. The present head of the Government is Lord Stanley, of Preston (Governor-General), and he is assisted by a Cabinet chosen from the Senate and House of Commons. In addition to the Federal Parliament, each Province has a Local Legislature, or Parliament, for the management of local affairs.

The Manitoba Legislature meets in Winnipeg, the capital of the Province, and consists of 40 members, who are elected for a maximum term of four years. The members are paid £120 per annum, and receive an allowance for travelling expenses. There is a Lieutenant-Governor and a Cabinet of five members.

As there are not any property qualifications for candidates for Parliament, the highest positions in the land are open to the humblest citizen.



The Manitoba Government is at present constituted as follows :—

Lieutenant-Governor ... ..	Hon. John C. Schultz.
Premier, President of Council, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, and Railway Commissioner ...	Hon. Thomas Greenway.
Minister of Public Works ... ..	Hon. Robert Watson.
Provincial Treasurer ... ..	Hon. D. H. McMillan.
Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner ... ..	Hon. J. D. Cameron.
Attorney-General and Land Com- missioner ... ..	Hon. Clifford Sifton.

Agent in the United Kingdom,  
Offices, 33, James Street, Liverpool } Mr. A. J. McMillan.

The cities and towns are governed by a Mayor and Corporation much the same as in the old country, but with this principal difference, that the Mayor is elected by popular vote, and not as in the old country by the members of the Corporation. The purely rural districts are divided into municipalities, which, with the cities and towns referred to above, are 88 in number. The residents in these divisions elect what is known as a Municipal Council, whose duties are to administer the affairs of the respective municipalities or districts, such as erecting public buildings, maintaining roads and bridges, and levying and collecting the necessary taxes therefor.

In Manitoba taxation and representation go together, and the result is seen in very economical yet effective government, both legislative and municipal, coupled with very light taxes. There are practically no personal taxes, and the average rate of taxation per acre for all purposes in the rural districts is merely nominal. The rate, of course, varies, but the total frequently does not amount to more than 40/- to 50/- on a 160-acre farm.

## EDUCATION.

**Can Children Secure Educational Benefits?**—Certainly they can, and that of the best kind.

The Educational system of Manitoba is national in character, and recognises no class or distinction of any kind. There is a Provincial University liberally endowed, with which some five Colleges are affiliated. These Colleges, except the Medical, are under the control of different religious denominations. High Schools form the connecting link between the Public Schools and the Colleges.

The Public Schools, of which there are over 600, are to be met with in almost every part of the Province where there are settlers. They are free, and the education imparted is of a high standard, embracing as it does the most improved features to be found in other old and new world systems. These Schools are established in any particular district upon the request of the people residing there, as soon as the necessities of the latter demand them. The cost of maintenance is partly provided by the revenues derived from the lands set apart for educational purposes. No less than one-eighteenth of the lands of the Province have been thus set apart. The Provincial Government also makes an annual appropriation for educational purposes. The balance of the cost is divided between the School District and the Municipality. In this way the cost is so distributed as not to create a burden on any. The standard for teachers is high, and is insisted upon. It will thus be seen that the educational needs of the people are well looked after.

The last Annual Report of the Manitoba Department of Education furnishes the following interesting information :—

School Population	...	...	...	...	28,678
Number of Public School Teachers—Male	...	...	...	412	866
Ditto ditto Female	...	...	...	454	
School Districts Formed	...	...	...	...	774
Schools in operation	...	...	...	...	612
Amount expended on Education	...	...	...	...	\$502,640
Legislative Grant for Education	...	...	...	...	\$93,653

The average salary paid to teachers throughout the Province is about £95 per annum, but those occupying important positions receive as high as £320.

## STATISTICS.

**Is the Country Progressing ?**—Those who live there say it is, and on every hand are evidences of the fact. No other part of Canada has in recent years made such rapid strides as Manitoba. As showing the great progress made by the country, and demonstrating also the success of the settlers, some statistical information will be useful. It may be stated that in 1881 and for several subsequent years, so little land was under cultivation no statistics were collected.

The population of the whole Dominion shows an increase during the decade of only 11·66 per cent; whilst that of Manitoba shows an increase of 148·06 per cent.

	1881.	1886.	1891.
Population of Province	62,260	108,640	154,442
Number of Public Schools	120	422	612
" Post Offices	—	—	600
" Miles of Railway	about 275	998	1,422
" Acres of Land under Crop	No statistics kept. 629,000	1,335,000	
"      "      "      Wheat	" 880,231	916,664	
"      "      "      Oats	" 159,450	305,644	
"      "      "      Barley	" 69,305	89,828	

The population has increased considerably since the 1891 census was taken, and probably numbers at the present time between 180,000 and 190,000. The year 1892 has witnessed a remarkable influx of settlers. The returns show that in 1892 20,016 settlers entered Manitoba, as against 13,123 in the year 1891.

The following from the *London Times*, of January 9th, 1893, bears testimony to the increasing favour in which Western Canada is held as a field for settlement :—

MR. M'MILLAN, the European agent of the Manitoba Government states (says to-day's *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*) "that whilst the returns for 1892 show a large falling-off in emigration to the United States and Australasia, the emigration from Europe to Canada has increased by about 24 per cent, as compared with 1891. A larger percentage than hitherto of this emigration has been to Manitoba and the North-West. Last year several thousand Americans crossed the international boundary and settled in Western Canada. In view of the agricultural depression existing in the United Kingdom, it is the intention of the Manitoba Government to take steps to draw the attention of farmers to the resources of that fertile part of the British Empire."

The following telegram appeared in the leading daily papers of the United Kingdom on January 19th, 1893.

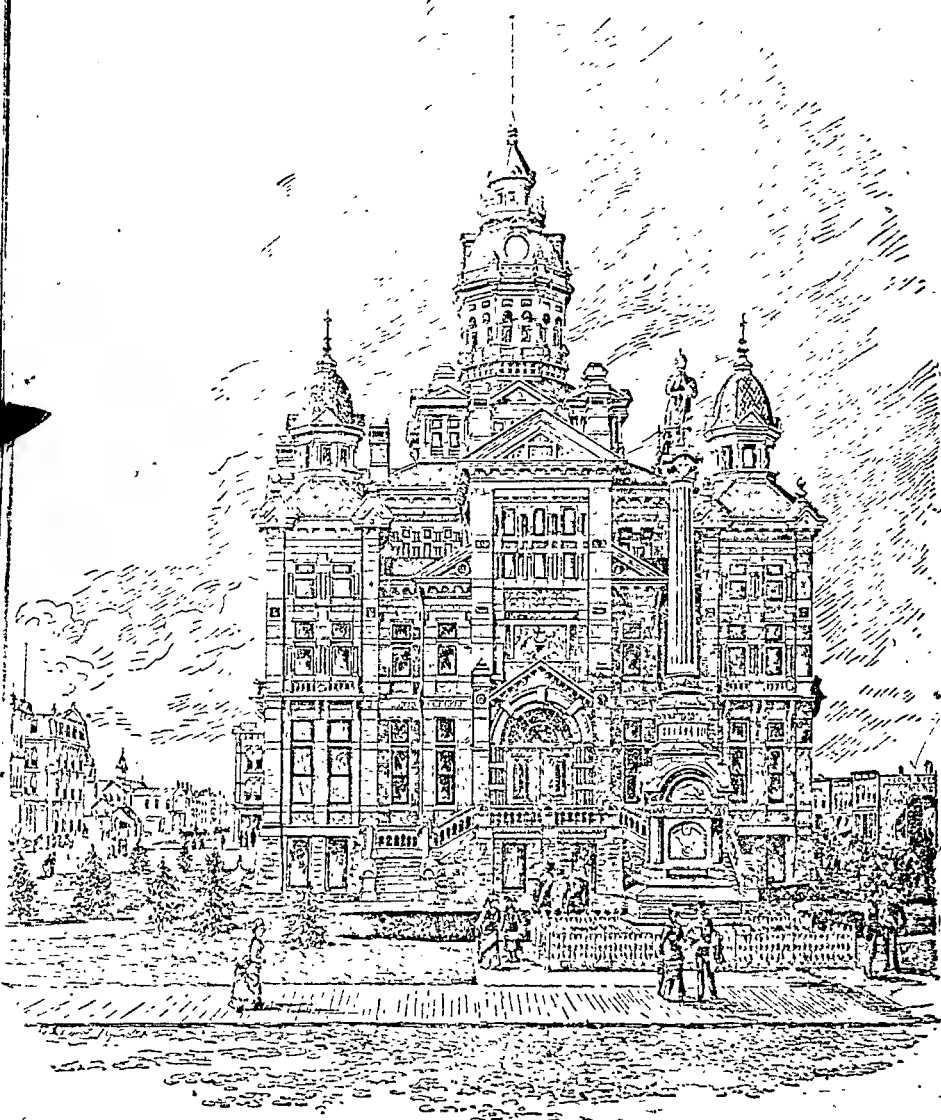
"CANADA.—THE SETTLEMENT OF MANITOBA.—Ottawa, Wednesday.—The Hon. Thomas M. Daly, Dominion Minister of the Interior, announces that the year 1892 was the best ever known as regards the settlement of Manitoba and the North-Western Territory. 4,918 persons acquired farms of 166 acres each from the Government, an increase of 40 per cent. on the previous year. In addition to these 1,632 settlers purchased lands from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company."

The sales of land by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during 1892 are reported to have been over 400 per cent. in excess of the quantity sold in 1891, and most of it was purchased by actual settlers.

During the last five years the land under cultivation in Manitoba has more than doubled. The preceding statements furnish the most convincing testimony as to the general progress made by Manitoba.

Winnipeg is situated at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers. It is 65 miles north of the international boundary between Canada and the United States, and about 40 miles south of Lake Winnipeg. Twenty years since it was a mere outpost of civilization, with some 300 inhabitants, and, as Fort Garry, had long been known as a trading post of the Hudson Bay Company. To-day it has attained Metropolitan rank, and has an assured future such as few cities in the world can boast. It has at present a population of about 30,000. It is the seat of Government for the Province of Manitoba, and contains very fine public buildings. It has also many handsome and costly private residences. It contains churches in connection with all the leading denominations, a University, schools, hospitals, and a number of societies connected with literature, art and science. There are many fine hotels, one of which cost £60,000. The electric light and gas are constantly supplied, and the telephone is in general use. There are tramways to all leading parts of the city, the motive power on one system being furnished by electricity and on the other by horses. Winnipeg is the centre of a vast railroad system. Three of the great Trans-Continental Lines of America run daily trains into the city, with colonist, dining and Pullman cars attached. In addition to these, there is a constant stream of traffic passing to and from the city, over the various branch lines which run into every part of the surrounding country. In the matter of shops or stores Winnipeg is fully abreast of the times, and ladies may obtain the latest novelties in millinery and dress goods from London, Paris and Berlin, quite as readily as ladies in Great Britain. Every article of comfort and utility, and most articles of luxury, can be obtained in this new city, to which settlers are flocking from all parts of the civilized world. The Winnipeg daily papers, of which there are both morning and evening editions, furnish the latest information, not only from all parts of Canada and the United States, but from all parts of the world. Several columns of cable matter from Great Britain keep Manitobans informed as to the state of affairs in the old land. With the growth of the surrounding country Winnipeg will continue to grow, and it is confidently expected that at no distant date it will contain not less than 100,000 inhabitants. The following figures relating to Winnipeg are instructive :—

	1880.	1892.
Value of City Property .....	\$1,200,000	\$21,000,000
Volume of Commercial Business .....	\$2,000,000	\$10,000,000
Bank Capital .....	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Post Office Collection and Delivery .....	900,000	8,000,000
Value of Public Improvements .....	\$100,000	\$2,000,000
Population .....	6,178	30,000
Number of Buildings .....	1,000	6,000
Number of Business Houses.....	65	400
Number of Factories .....	16	45
Number of Churches .....	8	26
Number of Schools .....	5	19
Number of Banks .....	4	12
Number of Newspapers .....	4	16
Number of Telephones .....	0	700
Miles of Sidewalk .....	20	122
Miles of Graded Streets .....	10	85
Miles of Paved Streets .....	0	10
Miles of Sewers .....	2	22
Miles of Water Mains .....	0	20
Miles of Gas Mains .....	6	11
Miles of Street Railway (Horses) .....	0	9
"    "    (Electric) .....	0	13



CITY HALL, WINNIPEG.

## BRANDON.

The record of Winnipeg, marvellous as it is, finds its counterpart on a smaller scale in many other towns. In the early part of 1881, not so much as a tent marked the site of Brandon, which lies 132 miles west of Winnipeg. The Brandon Board of Trade recently issued a pamphlet, in which it is stated that the population of the city is about 5,300, and is increasing every month. Attention is also drawn to these facts—that the city is lighted by electricity, and has an excellent telephone service; a complete waterworks system is being constructed by the corporation; that the water is of excellent quality; a system of sewers is being introduced; that £120,000 was spent on public improvements in 1892; and that there is a capital fire brigade with all modern appliances. The public buildings and business blocks are numerous and substantial. The Postoffice cost £15,000, and a new central school to accommodate 800 pupils has been erected at a cost of £10,000. There are in Brandon, five banks, three weekly papers, and 268 business houses of various kinds. It is quite an important railroad centre, and being surrounded by a well-settled agricultural district, and situated within 150 miles of the coal fields, has doubtless a bright future before it.

## PORTAGE-LA-PRAIRIE

And other towns throughout the country have within a few years also made wonderful strides, and at all these places, and indeed, at nearly every railroad station, and at some points where there are not railroads, schools, churches, hotels, and general stores are to be found.

## Soil, Land Laws, &c.

**Is there good Soil in Manitoba, and if so, how can possession be obtained?**—These are important considerations, and worthy the careful attention of intending settlers and investors.

In a country the size of Manitoba, there are, of course, all kinds of soil, and whilst land may be good in one district, in another not far distant, it may be indifferent. Speaking generally, the surface of the country is a rolling prairie, largely divested of trees, and in the majority of cases covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, which, renewed year by year, has for centuries fed the vast herds of buffalo—millions in number—that roamed over its surface. This land is ready for the plough. The soil is in many cases a rich black loam resting upon a clay subsoil. It has within recent years been analysed by some of the world's greatest chemists, and examined by many of the leading men of the "old country." Within the last four or five years Manitoba has been visited by a large number of influential men, who at various times and in their own ways have stated their opinions as to the soil of this part of the world.

Two leading British Agriculturists, who have visited and travelled over the country, have expressed themselves thus:—

**Professor TANNER**, of the Department of Agriculture, London, says:—"The practical question we have to deal with is this: 'Can we find plenty of very good land throughout the Province?' I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that land of very high fertility may be most easily obtained there by any man who knows his business, and who can tell the difference between good and inferior soils. I am bound even to go beyond this, and state that although we have hitherto considered the Black Earth of Central Russia (Tchornoï Zem) the richest soil in the world, that land has now to yield its distinguished position to the rich, deep, black soils of Manitoba and the North-West Territory. Here it is that 'The Champion Soils of the World' are to be found, and we may rejoice that they are located within the British Empire."

**Professor FREAM**, speaking of the country lying between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, says:—

"The Red River Valley is occupied by a great lacustrine deposit 40 miles wide, which extends right through the Province of Manitoba from north to south. It presents a flat surface of the most typical prairie land, and is made up of the finest possible silt with a covering of black vegetable soil which works up with great facility into choice agricultural land."

**Possession of the Soil** may be obtained in various ways.

The following diagram shows the manner in which the country is surveyed. It represents a Township; that is, a tract of land six miles square, containing 36 sections of one square mile each. These sections are sub-divided into quarter sections of 160 acres each.

TOWNSHIP DIAGRAM.

640 Acres					
N.					
31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1
S.					
W.					E.

Sections 11 and 29 are set apart for school purposes, and are known as School Lands, sections 8 and 26 belong to the Hudson Bay Company. The even numbered sections are set apart by the Government as free grant lands to settlers, and the odd numbered sections, other than those mentioned, are set apart for sale. In many cases the latter have been granted to railroad companies as an inducement to them to extend their lines into hitherto unsettled districts, and in such cases the lands are usually sold at very reasonable rates, and in many cases 10 years are given to pay for them.

**Free Homesteads.**—In some parts of Manitoba free homesteads of 160 acres of surveyed agricultural land are still obtainable, but these are usually some considerable distance from the railway and from markets. The chief Government Land Office for Manitoba is in Winnipeg, and there are branch offices in Brandon, Deloraine, Minnedosa and Birtle.

These homesteads may be obtained by any person who is the sole head of a family, or by any male who has attained the age of 18 years, on application to the local agent of Dominion lands, and on payment of an office fee of \$10.00. At the time of making the entry the homesteader must declare under which of the three following provisions he elects to hold his land, and on making application for patent must prove that he has fulfilled the conditions named therein:—

1.—By making entry and within six months thereafter erecting a habitable house and commencing actual residence upon the land, and continuing to reside upon it for at least six months in each year for the three next succeeding years, and doing reasonable cultivation duties during that period. 2.—By making entry for the land, cultivating it for three successive years, so that at the end of that period not less than 40 acres be under cultivation; residing for at least six months in each year within a radius of two miles of the homestead; erecting a house upon the homestead and residing in it for three months next preceding the application for patent. 3.—By making entry, and within six months from the date thereof commencing the cultivation of the homestead; breaking and preparing for crop within the first year not less than five acres; cropping the said five acres, and breaking and preparing for crop not less

than ten acres in addition, and erecting a habitable house thereon before the expiration of the second year, and thereafter residing therein and cultivating the land for at least six months of each of the three years next prior to the date of the application for patent.

Persons making entry for homesteads on or after September 1st in any year are allowed until June 1st following to perfect their entries by going into actual residence. The only charge for a homestead of 160 acres is the entry fee of \$10. In certain cases forfeited pre-emptions and cancelled homesteads are available for homesteads, but slightly additional fees are demanded from the settlers in each case, and when abandoned pre-emptions are taken up they are required to perform specified conditions of settlement. Full information can be obtained from the local agents. In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three or five years, as the case may be, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead at the Government price at the time, on furnishing proof that he has resided on the land for at least twelve months subsequent to date of entry, and has cultivated 30 acres thereof.

As land regulations are subject to revision, settlers should be particular when making an entry, to ascertain the precise nature of the regulations at the time in force.

**Railway and other Lands** may be procured from Companies or private individuals in the settled districts, at reasonable prices, and upon easy terms of payment. The price of course varies as do the conditions of sale, but speaking generally, good land may be bought convenient to railways and markets, at from 8/- per acre upwards according to location. Throughout the Province a very large selection can be made from first-class farming lands, advantageously situated as regards markets, &c., at an average price of about £1 per acre. Some of the Companies give ten years to pay for land, i.e., one-tenth is paid in cash at the time of purchase, and the balance in nine annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent. on the unpaid balance. Those who prefer can, of course, pay cash, and obtain a material advantage by so doing.

Under the Torrens system of land transfer and registration, the transfer of land is facilitated and rendered at once inexpensive and secure.

**Cash Bonus.**—The following regulation is in force and applies to those who purchase, as well as to those who take up free grant land:—"In addition to the free grant of 160 acres of fertile land offered by the Canadian Government to any male adult of the age of 18 years and over in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and to the land that may be obtained at a moderate price in British Columbia, the Minister of the Interior is now authorised to offer, until further notice, the following bonuses to settlers from the United Kingdom taking up land within eighteen months of their arrival in the country:—Ten dollars (£2 1s. 1d.) to the head of a family, five dollars (£1 0s. 6d.) for the wife and each adult member of the family over twelve years of age, and a further sum of five dollars (£1 0s. 6d.) to any adult member of the family over 18 years, taking up land within the specified period. These bonuses apply only to settlement on lands, which may be acquired by homestead entry or by purchase from the Government of Canada, or lands which may have been granted in aid of the construction of railways. Forms of application for the bonuses, without which no payment will be made, may be obtained, when passage tickets are issued, from any authorised Steamship Agent in Great Britain and Ireland."

Those who contemplate settling in Manitoba would do well to remember that in nearly all cases *the land is ready for the plough. There are no stumps and stones to remove.*

This means that a man can accomplish as much on a prairie farm in five years as he would do in twenty-five years on timbered land, and with much less expenditure of manual labour.

When land is secured the first step towards cultivating it is to start "breaking," i.e., to plough up the prairie land. As one man and a team can easily plough from one to one-and-a-half acres of land per day, a large amount can be put under crop the year after arrival in the country.

**Improved Farms to Rent.**—In the case of farmers with families arriving in the country it is frequently a good plan, the first year, to rent an improved farm, and then, during the time the crop is growing, look round and select at leisure a farm upon which to settle permanently. The following statement bearing upon the point is from the *Canadian Gazette*, of London, England :—

"The HON. THOMAS GREENWAY, Premier of Manitoba, writes as follows regarding improved farms in the prairie Province :—

"I have made considerable inquiry as to the question of farms being available to rent, and am advised that there would be no difficulty in securing quite a number near railway, markets, &c., at a moderate rental. I find also that there are chances in many localities to work land upon shares, which, I presume, would be just the thing for many Old Country farmers, when first settling in the country." This information cannot be too widely known. Such farms are often sought for by intending emigrants."

## Productions of Manitoba and Markets.

**What can a Manitoba farmer produce, and what facilities are there for marketing his productions?**—These are matters of the utmost importance to intending settlers.

Briefly, it may be stated that nearly every production of an ordinary British farm can be produced also in Manitoba and in greater perfection than in the "old country." Hitherto, more attention has been given to the growth of wheat, oats, and barley, than to any other department of agriculture. This, however, is rapidly changing, and most of the older farmers are now going in extensively for live stock and general mixed farming.

**Wheat.**—No other country in the world produces wheat of a quality equal to that grown in Manitoba. At numerous competitions Manitoba wheat has been awarded First Prizes. In 1892, the International Millers' and Bakers' Exhibition was held in London. At the Exhibition, Prizes were offered for the best sample of Wheat grown in any part of the world. In this International contest, Manitoba Red Fife Wheat was awarded the Champion Gold Medal, as is shewn from the following letter :—

[COPY.]

"LONDON, 29th June, 1892.

A. J. McMILLAN, Esq., Agent Government of Manitoba, 33, James Street, Liverpool.—Dear Sir,—We have the pleasure to inform you that the sample of RED FIFE WHEAT exhibited by you has been awarded the HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRIZE AGAINST THE WHEAT PRODUCE OF THE WORLD, and in due course we shall forward you the CHAMPION GOLD MEDAL.

The sample submitted to the Judges was of such excellence that it may be taken as a "Standard."—We are, yours faithfully,

DALE & REYNOLDS  
(Managers for the Royal Agricultural Hall Company)."

The *Miller*, of London, referring to this matter, says :—"No finer sample of Wheat could well be conceived than the sample of Red Fife, weighing 55½ lbs. to the bushel, to which was awarded the Champion Gold Medal for Wheat Exhibits."

The *Practical Confectioner and Baker*, of London, says :—"Bakers and Confectioners will do well to turn their attention to Manitoba flours. The Manitoba Wheat is among the best in the world, and many experts maintain that the hard Red Fife Wheat has no equal."

Several kinds of Wheat are grown in Manitoba, but at present the "Red Fife" appears to be the favourite variety. Seeding usually takes place in the month of



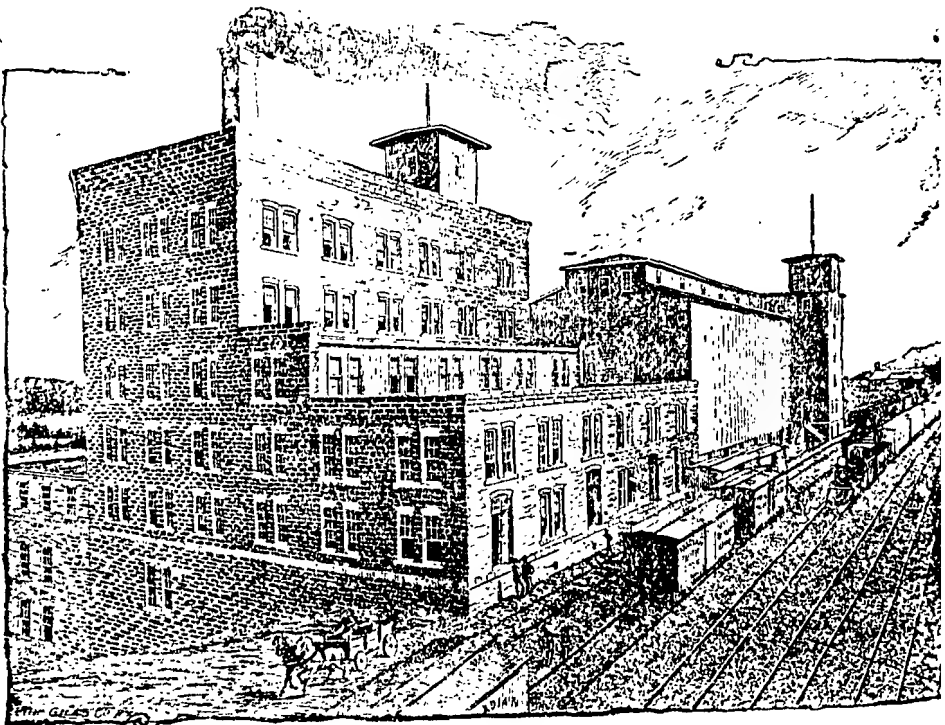
April, and harvest commences as a rule about the middle of August. Self-binding reapers are used by Manitoba farmers for harvesting the grain, which, when threshed, is taken to the nearest town or village, where buyers are stationed to purchase on account of the large dealers and millers.

Good grain always meets a ready sale for cash. Manitoba Wheat, on account of its superior quality, commands the highest price in the markets of the world, and is much in demand by millers in Eastern Canada, and in the United Kingdom. In 1891 there were 916,661 acres under wheat in Manitoba alone, whereas, in 1886, the acreage was only 380,231; thus showing, in five years, the remarkable increase of 546,433 acres. The yield of wheat in Manitoba also stands higher per acre than in any other part of Canada or the United States, or, indeed, in any country in the world, except the United Kingdom. The yield varies from year to year, but over a number of seasons the average yield for the whole Province has been about 21 bushels per acre.

The average yield of wheat per acre in some of the chief wheat-producing countries of the world, from 1887 to 1892, was as follows:—

		Bushels.
United Kingdom	... ..	29·7
Manitoba	... ..	20·6
France	... ..	17·0
United States	... ..	12·6
Russia	... ..	10·8
India	... ..	9·5

(Data incomplete).



A FLOUR MILL IN WESTERN CANADA.

Here, as to the cost of raising wheat in Manitoba, says, but Mr. George Hutchinson of Glenora, one of the former settlers who visited Manitoba a year or two since, in the many inquiries and careful calculations, he estimates that wheat could be produced in Manitoba for about 1.6 per bushel. At a meeting of the Brandon Farmers' Institute, in December, 1892, some speakers stated that they could produce wheat at from 1.6 to 1.75 per bushel.

**Oats and Barley.**—What is true of wheat is in many respects true also of oats and barley, both of which are produced in large quantities. The area under crop of both these cereals is constantly increasing.

**Roots and Vegetables** of all kinds flourish to a remarkable degree, and the magnificent specimens from Manitoba exhibited at Agricultural Shows in Great Britain and in Eastern Canada have excited widespread attention. In the production of these, both as regards quantity and quality, Manitoba is probably unequalled. The total area of land under crop in Manitoba in 1892 (exclusive of grass) was 1,341,270 acres. During the same year 143,919 acres of new land was prepared for crop in 1893.

**Live Stock.**—Those who have never been in Manitoba sometimes have doubts as to stock-raising being a profitable industry there. The remarkable increase in the number of horses, cattle, and sheep in Manitoba within the last 3 or 4 years is the best answer that can be given.

**Horses.** For five years past, large numbers of high-class horses have been imported into Manitoba, and much attention has been given to breeding. Speaking of a consignment which left England last August, a Liverpool paper says:—"The horses—22 in number—are probably the best lot exported from Liverpool this year, and contain many prize-winners." In 1892, there were 31,411 brood mares in Manitoba. It will not be long before that country begins to export horses.

**Cattle.**—In the Province there are some noted herds of Shorthorns, Galloways, Herefords, and Polled Angus cattle. In days gone by, many of the Manitoba farmers paid but little attention to cattle-raising, no doubt feeling that grain could be more readily turned into cash. But the majority of the old settlers have, in addition to grain-producing, gone extensively into cattle-raising, finding that this is a most lucrative and important branch of farming operations. A return obtained by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture shows that there were 80,000 cows in the Province in 1892. Usually the cattle are fed on the wild prairie hay, which in most localities grows in great abundance. In such parts it is common for the settlers in a given district to put their cattle together in a herd, hiring a boy to look after them, and see that they not only get grass and water, but that they are kept out of the standing crops, and at night brought safely home. The richest of grass, covering millions of acres of land, is annually allowed to decay, simply because no one is living near with cattle to consume it. The quality of beef produced is of the best, and, under the circumstances, the cost of production is reduced to a minimum. It is generally acknowledged that both cattle and horses prefer, and thrive better on wild prairie grass than on cultivated varieties.

**Sheep** do well in Manitoba. The climate though cold in winter is dry, and this is found to be very favourable. During the last three years large numbers of farmers have bought sheep, and there is every prospect of the business extending rapidly. In several parts of Manitoba there are large sheep ranches.

**Pigs.**—In Manitoba as elsewhere the breeding of pigs has not been attended to as it ought. The consequence is, that whilst prices are high, there are comparatively few pigs to sell. This is at present the experience in England also. In Manitoba the subject has, of late, been discussed considerably, and many farmers are now keeping pigs, which they feed largely upon the coarse grains produced on the farm. As many farmers have from 150 to 200 acres of land under crop, the quantity of such grain is considerable.

**Mr. David McNaught, M.P.P., of Rapid City, Manitoba,** writes as follows on the subject of Manitoba farming.—As Mr. McNaught is a veterinary surgeon, and also a large farmer, his letter is of special value.—Writing on January 4th, 1893, he says:—"The Rapid City district cannot be excelled for general farming, and those who have stuck to that line and not gone too much into wheat are now comfortably well off, are building their second houses—in some cases of stone—and the farms have an air of thrift and comfort, which no farm has where grain alone is raised.

There is now quite a large number of sheep kept around here, and many are still going into sheep raising. I sold 260 myself this autumn for £300. I also sold 15 pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle, five of them being calves, for £400 cash. We are now raising more horses than we will use ourselves, and if we have the right sort we can supply Britain with either heavy draught horses or army remounts more cheaply than they can be had from any part of the world, except perhaps South America.

The people here are now going more into mixed farming, and are taking the improved breeds to make their flocks and herds more valuable. They are raising much better cattle by using thoroughbred males. Our steers when properly fattened are considered even in Ontario, as fully equal, if not better, than theirs at the same age. The strong nutritious native grasses bring them right along, and they grow quicker as they have more territory to roam over, and are tempted to eat more."

**Roots, &c.**—In the production of roots and vegetables Manitoba has few equals, and probably no superior. Eastern Canadians, who themselves come from a good root and vegetable country, are simply astonished at the productions of Manitoba in these lines. Potatoes in 1892 were a good crop, averaging 200 bushels per acre. Turnips averaged about 400 bushels per acre, but are not yet extensively grown.

**Dairying.**—A great deal of attention is at present being given to dairying, and already a number of creameries and cheese factories are at work in the Province.

Manitoba dairy products have carried off the highest prizes in competition with the whole of Canada. There is an abundant supply of water in most parts of the country, and millions of acres of land covered with prairie grass, which is both luxuriant and nutritious. The average yield per acre in 1892 of wild grass was estimated to be 1.92 tons. In some parts of the country, where wild prairie grass is not very plentiful, considerable attention is being paid to the cultivation of grass. The average estimated yield of cultivated grass in 1892 was 2.31 tons per acre.

**Game.**—Manitoba is a sportsman's paradise, and those who are inclined for big game can find elk and moose at points not far removed from Winnipeg, and also at other places in the Province. The buffalo has disappeared, but bears can be met with in the more secluded parts, as also can timber wolves and lynx. Then in the settled parts of the country, and around nearly every town and village, the sportsman may find an almost unlimited quantity of prairie chicken, wild ducks and geese, turkeys, foxes and prairie wolves, some badgers and martens, skunks, &c.

In the lakes and rivers fish is also plentiful. Manitoba Whitefish is in great demand, and brings a high price in the best markets of the United States.

**The Pilot Mound Sentinel,** in the early winter of 1892, says:—

"The fine, soft, feathery snow that fell to a proper depth about the end of last week, has made deer tracking in the woods along the rivers and lakes an easy and often successful performance, and a considerable number of the various varieties of deer have been shot. On Wednesday, John Taylor, of Clearwater, captured three black-tailed deer, and the day before he shot one; these were taken on the south side of Rock Lake. On the other side of the lake, Mr. Hilliard also shot four deer this week. The largest supply of venison was obtained by Mr. Earle, who hunted in the vicinity of Swan Lake, and succeeded in shooting no less than four elk. When it is remembered that an elk will weigh, when dressed, from 400 to 500 pounds, it will be seen that the woods of Southern Manitoba still afford some excellent sport. No doubt many other hunters, not yet heard from, have shot deer, as this season these showy animals have been numerous, and the conditions for hunting have been most favourable."

A MANITOBA FARM.



The following brief synopsis of the Game Laws may be interesting.

**CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, MANITOBA.**

All kinds of deer, including cabri or antelope, elk or wapiti, moose, reindeer, or cariboo, or the fawns of such animals—January 1st to October 1st. All varieties of grouse, including prairie chickens, pheasants and partridge—December 1st to September 15th. The aforesaid birds shall not be exposed or offered for sale, or sold. Woodcock, plover (exc. golden plover), snipe and sandpipers—January 1st to August 1st (provided that as to upland plover said period shall be between January 1st and July 15th.) Wild duck, sea duck, widgeon, and teal—May 1st to September 1st. Otter, fisher or pekan, beaver, muskrat, and sable—May 15th to October 1st. Marten—April 15th to November 1st. No description of game may at any season be shot, hunted, or taken on a Sunday, and trapping of any species of wild fowl, grouse, &c., is prohibited, as also the use of swivel guns, batteries, night lights, poisoned bait, &c. None of the animals or birds above mentioned can be exported from Manitoba at any time. A licence fee of \$25 is required by all persons not domiciled in Manitoba to hunt and shoot in the Province, to be had of the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg. A guest of a resident may obtain a permit free of charge for a period of three days. Offences against the Act shall be punished upon summary conviction on information or complaint before a J.P. or Police Magistrate.

**Manufacturing.**—In some parts of Manitoba there are capital openings for manufacturers. Agriculture is at present, and is likely to be for some time to come, the chief industry, but with increasing population there will be larger needs. Already there are in the country flour mills, saw mills, planing mills, sash door and blind factories, woollen mills (for the manufacture of yarns, cloths, blankets, &c.), oil mills, brick yards, paper mills, machine shops, wagon and carriage shops, cooper shops, &c. In a number of newer towns there are openings for the establishment of one or more of such industries. A company has been formed for the manufacture of binding twine in Winnipeg. Agricultural implements are at present chiefly manufactured in Eastern Canada, but, considering that there are some magnificent water powers and immense deposits of coal in and contiguous to Manitoba, there is but little doubt these implements will, ere long, be manufactured in or near to the districts where they are used. Some idea of the possibilities of trade expansion may be gained from a consideration of the fact that whereas in 1882 the flour mills of Manitoba had only a capacity of 700 barrels per day, they have at the present time a capacity of between 8,000 and 9,000 barrels per day.

**Public Institutions.**—Manitoba is well provided with all the machinery calculated to add to the comfort, and to protect the life and property of her citizens.

Justice is duly administered throughout the country, there being assize and county courts at various centres. In Winnipeg, the Court of Queen's Bench—the highest in Manitoba—holds its sittings. Magistrates are appointed throughout the Province, though there is very little for them to do. Provision is made for those, who by accident or other causes, are unable to look after themselves. In Winnipeg, Brandon, and other points, there are hospitals for such as are sick and afflicted. In addition to these, there has been erected and fully equipped at Winnipeg, a Deaf and Dumb Institute, which has now been in successful operation for some three years, and is doing very efficient work. The number of Deaf and Dumb in the Province is not large, but there was a general demand that their misfortunes should be mitigated as far as possible. Those unable to defray the cost of their education are maintained at public expense. The Home for Incurables at Portage-La-Prairie provides comfortable quarters for those who are afflicted with non-contagious diseases, and are inclined to seek its friendly shelter. The Government defrays expenses, but those able to pay their way are expected to do so. In addition to these there is an Insane Asylum at Selkirk (23 miles from Winnipeg), which was established many years since, and there is also a branch Institution at Brandon, 132 miles west of Winnipeg.

The Experimental Farm at Brandon consists of 640 acres, and was established about four years since by the Dominion Government. It is doing a very useful work in conducting accurate experiments in agriculture upon the most approved scientific principles. The information thus obtained and the conclusions arrived at are given to the public from time to time in the form of bulletins and reports. It can readily be understood that there is much to learn in a new country where many men are engaging in agricultural pursuits for the first time, and where all are doing so under conditions differing in many respects from those obtaining in the country whence they have come. Much has to be learnt as to the most suitable seeds to sow, the best

kind of roots and fruits to cultivate, the most suitable trees to plant, the best time to carry on seedling and harvesting operations, the most desirable methods of cultivating the soil, and so on. To carry out these tests with the accuracy and precision their importance demands, calls for the expenditure of considerable sums of money and the application of the highest scientific skill. The experiments already made and the practical knowledge gained, testify to the usefulness of the farm as a great public educator.

Under the auspices of the Manitoba Government, Farmers' Institutes have been founded and are flourishing in many districts throughout the Province. The members of these Institutes are farmers, who meet together from time to time to discuss agricultural interests. The membership fee is two shillings per annum. In addition to the branches there is a Central Institute, consisting of representatives appointed by the various branches.

## Social Life.

Much has been written about the money-making aspect of life in the West, about the climate, the soil, the products of the country, etc.; but to the man or the woman who has been brought up in an old-established and thickly-settled country, one other consideration of transcendent importance suggests itself, especially to intending settlers with families.

The question so frequently asked is, as to the social condition of the country. What kind of people shall I meet there? Are they kind-hearted? Will they help me on arrival, or give me the cold shoulder and laugh at my ignorance? Will the society be congenial? Shall I ever be able to go to church or school, or concert, or meeting, or to have social gatherings at home? Are there towns there, with shops and streets, etc., etc.? All such questions as these, and many much more extraordinary are asked daily of Canadian officials in Great Britain, by those who think of going to Canada.

If only the truth were known, much needless anxiety might be avoided on this subject. The newly-arrived settler from Europe will find in Manitoba a warm-hearted hospitable people ready to receive and help him, provided he is honestly anxious to improve his circumstances in life. The social laws of Canada are cast upon more flexible lines than those in England. It is nothing uncommon to meet in one prairie home, at a social gathering, the representative of the old blue-blooded British aristocracy—the professional man, the trader, the farmer, and the labourer. It seems to be recognised that "A man is a man if he's willing to toil." The classes who in the Old Country "Toil not, neither do they spin," in Manitoba dig and plough and build, and are not ashamed of that fact.

In the truest sense of the expression, "All men are equal," for all men are there to make a living and improve their position in life. There are, of course, some social parasites in Manitoba as elsewhere, but they are few. Life and property are safer than in England, Scotland, or Ireland. Personal assaults, such as British papers record every day in the year, are seldom heard of out there. For judicial purposes the whole Province is divided into three districts, in each of which is a court-house and gaol; and it often happens that in one or other of these gaols not a single prisoner is confined.

If resident in the towns and villages the settler will find he can obtain, not only the necessities, but most of the luxuries of life. Many of the shops or stores supply nearly everything. In drapery goods, the latest London and Paris fashions are obtainable in such cities and towns as Winnipeg, Brandon, and Portage-La-Prairie. There are churches in connection with nearly all denominations; there are schools,

banks, hotels, clubs and societies of all kinds; there is a very extensive telegraph system, which is constantly being added to; there is gas and electric light; there are trains and busses and tram cars. If living in the country, there are in most parts good roads to travel on to market. Though the postman will not come round and deliver the letters every day, there are few places where there is not a mail twice a week, and in many places there is a daily mail. The letters have to be called for at the Postoffice.

The feeling is very general in the United Kingdom that the man who lives by agriculture in the West has a very hard time of it. The fact is, owing to the introduction of machinery, and the great extent to which it is used, the Manitoba farmer does not endure as much heavy physical toil as does his less favoured brother at home. Except in regard to some of those luxuries which are the outcome, not merely of a highly developed civilisation, but of centuries of settlement, life in Manitoba is pretty much what it is in Great Britain, only that it is rendered more tolerable by the less irksome social restrictions imposed by society.

## *Climate.*

**What kind of Climate is there in Manitoba?**—This question is often asked by intending settlers. Perhaps upon no one point is Canada more misunderstood than in regard to its climate. It is a remarkable fact that those who have never been there have an idea that the climate is so severe as to be a formidable objection to settlement, whereas those "Old Country" people who have settled in Canada, and return to the old home for a visit, complain that the climate of the United Kingdom is, by comparison with that of Canada, almost unendurable. It is so damp and chilly they are unable to keep warm in these foggy islands, and so little is seen of the sun, they become dispirited. This is particularly the case with those who come from Western Canada.

The climate of Manitoba is generally conceded to be one of the healthiest in the world. It is cold in the winter and hot in the summer, but, on account of the dryness of the atmosphere, the extremes registered by the thermometer in summer and winter are not felt anything like so much as would be imagined.

The rainfall is but light. There is more sunshine in Manitoba than in any other part of Canada. About 50 per cent. of the hours during which it is possible for the sun to shine, is clear, bright sunshine, whilst only about one day in seven on an average the whole year round is completely clouded. During the last year for which the Meteorological returns are issued it is shown that only two fogs were registered at Winnipeg; and there were no fewer than 70 auroras.

**Winter.**—The winter upon the whole is an enjoyable season, but there are, of course, occasional days when, on account of wind or of extreme cold, or both together, it is advisable to stay at home. Such days are probably not more frequent than they are in England or Scotland. What is known as a mild winter is one of the things a Manitoba settler asks to be delivered from, for it is calculated to add neither to the health nor the wealth of the community.

The seasons vary a little, but as a rule the winter may be expected to set in about the middle or end of November, and continue to the middle or end of March. During that time there are but few changes. Usually the sky is clear and there is bright sunshine. The snow-fall is but slight, averaging only about from 12 to 18 inches on the prairie. During the winter, sleighs are used instead of wheeled vehicles. Rain, fog, and mist are practically unknown in Manitoba in the winter season, which is one of considerable social enjoyment. On the farms a good deal of work has to be done in hauling grain to market, attending to stock, laying in supplies of fuel, etc.

**Spring.**—Spring commences about the end of March; the snow then melts, the frost goes out of the ground, and during the month of April seeding is general. No time should now be lost by the farmer, for as a rule the man who gets the spring work started and finished in good time will be likely to obtain the best results in autumn. Seeding is, or should be, pretty well finished by the first week in May, and then summer quickly arrives.

**Summer and its work.**—When the farmer has finished seeding, he can find employment for himself and horses for six weeks till, say the end of June, "breaking" the virgin prairie soil. In the case of new arrivals who have no crop to put in, breaking can of course be commenced when the other farmers begin seeding, or very soon after. "Breaking" means ploughing up the prairie sod for the first time. This is usually done about two inches deep. After it has lain about two months the sod becomes decomposed, and is then ready for "backsetting" or ploughing over again. This time the ploughing is usually four or five inches deep, so that in addition to the old sod two or three inches of loose soil is turned up, and the land is then ready for seed the next Spring. This "backsetting" is generally done either just before harvest time or just after. Haymaking commences about the middle of July and is continued until harvest time, about the middle of August.

**Autumn.**—The Autumn season is now approaching, and some three months of delightful weather may be anticipated. Much has been written of the glories of the Canadian Autumn, but the description has never really equalled its reality. The days are neither excessively hot, nor unpleasantly cold. Towards the latter part of the time, and just before winter sets in, the glorious Indian Summer with its hazy atmosphere, warm sunshiny days and cold nights, spreads its mantle of peace over the land.

In Manitoba these three months, August, September and October, are the busiest and most important of the whole year. The grain has to be cut and stacked, and the land ploughed up again for seeding next Spring. In August the click of the self-binding harvester is to be heard everywhere. In September tens of thousands of grain stacks are dotted all over the prairie, and a grand sight it is to drive for hundreds of miles and see these countless pyramids of grain, testifying at once to the beneficence of Providence, the industry of man, the richness of the soil, and salubrity of the climate.

In October and November grain is largely threshed out, and during the winter months it is sold and delivered in the nearest market. Such is a brief epitome of the climate, and the principal branches of agricultural work calling for attention at the various seasons of the year.

## Opinions of Visitors to Manitoba.

**S**INCE Manitoba first began to attract attention, it has been visited by a large number of men from all parts of the world. Amongst them have been men whose names are known all over the United Kingdom. The following are a few expressions of opinion from some who have visited this part of the British Empire:—

*The Marquis of Lorne*, at one time Governor-General of Canada, after a prolonged visit to Manitoba, said:—

"Nowhere can you find a situation whose natural advantages promise so great a future as that which seems ensured to Manitoba and to Winnipeg, the heart city of our Dominion. The Province is a green sea, over which the summer wind, pass in waves of rich grasses and flowers, and on this vast extent it is only as yet here and there that a yellow patch shows some gigantic wheat field. There was not one person who had mindfully faced the first difficulties—always far less than those to be encountered in the older Provinces—but said that he was getting on well, and he was glad he had come, and he generally added that he believed his bit of the country must be the best, and that he only wished his friends could have the same good fortune, for his expectations were more than realized."



*The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava*, says:—"From its geographical position and its peculiar characteristics, Manitoba may be regarded as the keystone of that mighty arch of sister Provinces which span the Continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

*The Marquis of Lansdowne*, speaking in Winnipeg, said:—"It is impossible to look upon this Continent, now sparsely inhabited by a few millions of human beings, without reflecting how small are the interests of the present, compared with those of the future which lies before us."

*The Earl of Aberdeen*, who has several times visited Manitoba, expresses himself thus:—"During the past few days I have had some opportunity of observing the rich abundance of the grain crop, many farms wearing a thriving aspect very cheering to contemplate, and very instructive to a visitor wishing to understand the fertility of this region. As for those who have the opportunity of travelling for themselves through this country, they ought to be able to speak with no uncertain sound of its splendid capabilities."

*The Earl of Fingall* writes thus:—"Manitoba appeared to me a fine country where a good man should be able to get on well, either on the land or in a professional career, and, with very few exceptions, those whom I met assured me that they were glad they had come out and would not wish to return."

*The Earl of Minto*, who spent some years in Canada, says:—"I have seen a good deal of Manitoba and the North-west Provinces of Canada, and in my opinion they afford excellent opportunities—principally in a farming sense, but in other ways too—to those who are determined to work. The climate is healthy and invigorating, and I was impressed with the happiness of all the settlers from the Old Country whom I saw there. Provided a man is possessed of energy, and does not expect a fortune without effort, I am sure that settlement in Manitoba is full of advantage."

*The late Lord Elphinstone, of Musselburgh, Scotland*, wrote as follows:—"As a field for emigration, no country can be better suited, the land, owing to the absence of timber, being ready for cultivation; but in common with other countries farming in Manitoba is no royal road to fortune. To succeed, a man must be prepared to work, and to work hard; if not, he had better stop at home."

*Sir George Baden-Powell, M.P.*, says:—"Everyone knows that the soil and climate of Manitoba produce grain crops in greater abundance than any other equal area of the world's surface. I venture to say in no country will they (the people of the United Kingdom) find better opportunities for profitable work, investment, and settlement than in Manitoba."

*Colonel C. E. Howard Vincent, C.B., M.P.*, writes:—"I can say without the slightest hesitation, that the field open to Britons in Manitoba is without parallel on the globe. It only wants men and capital to become the granary of the Empire."

*Mr. W. H. Long, M.P., Ex-Secretary to the Local Government Board*, referring to his visit to Manitoba, says:—"I saw and admired the splendid agricultural character of the country, and I have no doubt that it has a great future before it."

*Mr. A. Staveley Hill, M.P.*, says:—"Of the soil of Manitoba there is no need to speak. I do not believe that in all the qualities of fertility, taking it as a whole, it is to be surpassed. . . . In Manitoba all that has to be done is to plough the prairie."

*Mr. James Rankin, M.P.*, says:—"I believe Manitoba to be one of the finest openings in the world for the industrious farm labourer or small farmer, but I do not regard it as a country particularly well adapted to large farming where labour has to be hired."

*Mr. William Johnstone, M.P., of Ballykilbeg, Ireland*, visited Manitoba in 1891, and is thus reported:—"When I go home I will do all I can to tell the farmers of Ireland of the great and glorious land beyond the sea. Nowhere in the world have I seen such fields of golden grain as in the British North-West Territories."

*Mr. Michael Davitt, M.P.*, spent some time in Manitoba in 1891. He says:—"I have travelled twice between Winnipeg and Victoria, and have visited a good many parts of Manitoba, the Territories, and British Columbia, and I have seen evidence everywhere of growing communities of industrial activity, which convinces me that what has been written or said about the progress of the country falls far short of the reality. I have met men among your settlers representing every nationality of Europe, and from one and all I have heard expressions of contentment and hope. Everyone seems to be imbued with confidence in the future of his adopted country."

*Mr. J. Henniker-Heaton, M.P.*, writes as follows regarding Manitoba:—"Having travelled in almost every quarter of the civilized world, I venture to assert that there is no more attractive land anywhere. I had absolute proof in the shape of magnificent wheat, huge floury potatoes and other grand vegetables; that it is a country which if tickled with the hoe it will smile with a harvest." Having heard that it was very cold in the winter I questioned the residents, but not one complained, but told me they had plenty of employment and amusement in winter, and the cold air was dry and exhilarating."

Some of the best British authorities on agriculture have visited Manitoba, examined its resources, and spoken most favourably.

*Professor Tanner* says:—"The opportunities which exist for capital and labour being profitably employed in the production of food sufficient for millions of British subjects, and for supplying them with happy homes, surrounded by every comfort,—these opportunities, I say, are simply boundless."

**Professor Sheldon** says:—"I have seen something of the United States from Dakota to Texas, from Massachusetts to Illinois, and also Mexico, but nowhere in all the vast tracts of country over which I passed have I seen a soil equal to that of the great Red River Valley in Manitoba for wheat-raising purposes. There are millions of acres of this land awaiting emigrants: land that will make them rich in a few years if they will attend to it."

**Professor Freum** says:—"Men who go out there determined to work will, as the years roll on, find themselves in a much better position than they can hope to secure in the old country, and when the time comes for them to enjoy a well-earned rest in their declining years, they will find that they have got the means to enable them to do so."

**Professor Primrose McConnell** writes thus:—"Modern steamships, railways, telegraphs, etc., have literally annihilated time and space. . . . Let it be noted that every man who goes out there (to Manitoba) is working for himself and his family alone. If he is not the absolute owner of his farm to begin with, at least he is gaining that end by yearly instalments, and thus the 'earth hunger,' which is common to us all, can be appeased. He is practically rent free, taxes are light, and no man shares the value of any improvement he makes on his land, and, if he understands farming, he is sure to 'make his pile.'"

All the preceding opinions are those of men whose names are well known in the United Kingdom, and whose views are entitled to consideration.

## Extracts from Reports of the Farmers' Delegates.

**I**N the year 1890, a number of gentlemen went out from the United Kingdom to report on Canada as a field for the settlement of old country farmers and farm labourers. They travelled all over Canada, and the following extracts are from their recorded opinions on Manitoba:—

**Mr. Arthur Daniel, Norwich:**—"One is struck with the conviction that there is in Canada a wide field open to all who are willing to avail themselves of the opportunity offered—whether it is the farm labourer possessing nothing more than his pair of hands, after his passage out has been paid for him, or the capitalist with several thousand pounds to invest."

**Mr. William Edwards, of Ruthin, Wales:**—"For the hard-working farmers of Wales, with small capital, and two or three growing lads, there is a grand opening, with a certainty of success and independency; health and unforeseen accidents permitting."

**Colonel Francis Fane, of Fulbeck Hall, Grantham:**—"A small farmer or labouring man, with one or two boys ranging from 12 to 16, and girls of the same stamp, could find occupation, and be sure of a competency hereafter, wherever he went, but he would, perhaps, have a better opening in Manitoba and the North-west."

**Mr. G. Hutchinson, of Brougham Castle, Penrith:**—"The farmer who has made up his mind to leave his native land to seek a home on Canadian soil, will find in either Manitoba or the old provinces plenty of scope for his energies. He will have the advantage of being nearer England than in any of her other Colonies, and will go to a land of immense mineral as well as agricultural resources, yet to be developed, a land that has a great future before it."

**Mr. Robert Pitt, of Ilminster:**—"I have endeavoured to describe the state of things in Manitoba and the North-west, which is undoubtedly, the country for an English labourer to go to. If he has but eight or nine pounds he can pay his passage, and, by arriving out there at seeding or harvest time, he can be assured of work from that moment at a figure which will vary according to his competence; and if he will only keep himself to himself and keep his eyes about him, he is safe to be a landlord in three years, and an established man for life."

**Mr. Wm. Scutson, Mossley Hill, near Liverpool:**—"I can safely say that, in my opinion, there are homes and independency in these vast regions for thousands in at least three conditions of persons, viz.: the young of both sexes, who can get employment at good wages, provided they are willing to make themselves useful as labourers and servants, with an excellent chance of winning homes and homesteads for themselves; and, secondly, for the small farmer with a little capital, who can here use his strength, intelligence, and small means to greater advantage than perhaps anywhere else in the world, both to himself and to the country of his adoption; in the case of his richer brethren, though they may not need to win a livelihood for themselves, the openings for settling sons and daughters advantageously are not to be despised."

**Mr. John Spier, Newton Farm, Newton, Glasgow:**—"Farmers with a few hundred pounds can make a very easy start as owners in any part of the North-West, on a farm four or five times the size of what they would be able to find capital for as tenants in the old country, and at the end of a few years they may have it in good working order and free of debt. Farm servants with a few pounds by them—more than will take themselves and their families out and keep them from six months to a year—can also do very well, and all such, by frugality and perseverance, may very soon immensely improve their position. All who are able to pay for good lands near a railway, I would advise to do so, rather than go farther back and get it free."

**Major Stephenson, Knockbrack, Goshaden, Londonderry, Ireland:**—"The great features of Manitoba are excellent lands, free for homesteading, or at a reasonable price, very moderate taxes—I may almost say none. This province is peculiarly well adapted for young men with but small (or no) capital, strong hearts, and willing hands, even though they have been reared amidst the comforts of an English home. They must, however, be steady and industrious. Men of the small farmer class, with large families, some of whom have reached years of maturity will, if they have a little capital, and they are ready to take advice from older settlers, do very well here; they can either homestead, or, if they desire, purchase a quarter section with a house and stable on it, get to work there, and homestead or purchase for their sons as they reach a proper age. Young men of the agricultural labouring class can easily procure homesteads, and by working out part of their time, and on their homesteads when possible, can readily make themselves independent. About all the towns there is abundance of employment for female labour, and domestic servants receive excellent wages and are well treated."

## Experience and Opinions of Settlers in Manitoba.

Whilst the opinions of visitors are valuable, the experience of settlers are ever more so. Only one possible objection can be raised by the reader, viz., "I do not know these settlers." As, however, the names and addresses of all these persons are given, it is competent for anyone to write and verify the experiences recorded here. Space will only permit the presentation of a few cases from amongst thousands available.

**Mr. William McDonald, of Laggan Farm, Virden, Manitoba,** writes thus to the Premier of Manitoba:—"I was born in the parish of Laggan, Inverness-shire, where I lived until I was twenty years of age. I then lived one year in Banffshire, at Glenarvon, and afterwards five years at Mar Lodge, Aberdeenshire; then five years at Dunregan Castle, the Isle of Harris, and Lewes; and thirteen years at Strathvaick, in Ross-shire, twenty-two miles west of Dingwall."

I came to Ontario in 1873, with my family, remained there farming for nine years, and came to Manitoba in 1882, where I took up land for myself and family in the county of Dennis, where I mean to spend the remainder of my life, as it suits me better than any other place I have seen. I and my sons have 2,720 acres, and work fifteen teams of horses. We began farming with three teams, increasing the number as our circumstances permitted.

**WILLIAM McDONALD.**  
Laggan Farm, Virden, Manitoba, September 5th, 1892.

The following is from the *Winnipeg Colonist* of November, 1892.

**Ex-Premier Harrison's Farms in Manitoba.**—Dr. Harrison is one of the largest landowners in Manitoba. He has over 9,000 acres in Minnedosa county and 640 acres in Beautiful Plains. There is no incumbrance on any part of it. A *Neepawa Register* reporter asked Dr. Harrison for particulars regarding his new stock farm, and was informed that he was fencing a block of 1,280 acres of grazing land within two and a half miles of Newdale station. He is also preparing plans for a most complete barn 38 x 70 feet in size, with stone basement. This will contain storage room above and stalls for 56 head of cattle below. He will put in four silos for ensilage after the model of those on the Experimental Farm at Brandon. Water raised by power will always be kept within reach of the stock. He will raise no cattle but will buy steers and fatten them for market. One hundred of one and two year olds will be purchased each fall. Half of these will be wintered in sheds, and the balance stall fed for spring shipment. When the stalls are emptied, about the first of May, the steers wintered in the sheds will be put in and fed until the grass is well advanced, when they will be turned out to top oil on the prairie. This is substantially the plan which the Dr. intends to follow year after year. The stalled animals will be fed almost entirely on ensilage corn, which, he says, will produce 30 tons per acre. This food will cost about one tenth as much as turnips, while it is quite their equal for fattening purposes. He has 65 steers now at the farm, but he will not get properly down to business before next year. Near Basswood station he owns 960 acres of splendid sheep land. This he will get in shape next spring and stock with 500 Cotswold and Leicester ewes. These will be crossed with Shropshire rams. After collecting a mass of information as to sheep raising, he says there is big money in it.

In 1891 a number of reports were published, giving experiences of settlers in Manitoba. Amongst these was a report of the farming operations of *Mr. Samuel Hanna, of Griswold*, from which the following is extracted:—

1881. Made entry in 1881, on E  $\frac{1}{2}$  12-10-23, built small house and put up some hay. Had capital at commencement \$5,000. Homestead and pre-emption 320 acres. Purchased 640 acres at \$2.50 per acre.

1890. 440 acres in wheat, yield 13,200 bushels, averaging 30 bushels per acre. Sold 8,500 at 81 cents. Oats 80 acres, yield 3,840 bushels, averaging 48 bushels per acre, barley 30 acres, yield 1,260, averaging 42 bushels per acre.

Mr. Hanna has now 20 head of horses, 6 oxen, 4 cows, 4 pairs of steers and 10 head of young stock that value:—

Stock valued at .....	\$4,000 00
Implements ..	1,500 00
Grain unsold ..	4,000 00
Hay ..	200 00
Buildings ..	4,000 00
Land, 1,270 acres.....	15,250 00

Total..... \$28,950 00

Capital at commencement of Farming Operations ..... \$5,000 00

*Mr. H. C. Simpson, of Virden, Manitoba*, writes:—"I will give you the results of a venture I made in growing wheat, which I think you will agree was very successful. I bought a quarter section of light sandy soil seven miles from Virden during the spring of 1889, and broke and backset 120 acres of it. It is very smooth and level, so it was as easy to break as ploughing ordinary stubble. I sowed it all with Eureka wheat, and I started cutting it on August 7th last year. I threshed 2,375 bushels off it (the seed which you got from me was grown on this land), and I have sold it all now at 95 cents, which comes to \$2,256. Now I paid \$3.50 per acre for the land, or say \$360. My expenses including seed, threshing, &c., came to \$485, so that I have the land for nothing, and a nett profit of \$1,200 (\$2,256). These figures are correct, because I have taken great care to keep an accurate account of my expenses."

*William Lovell, Boisservain*.—"This country is equal to any I know of for agricultural purposes outside of England. The climate is good and particularly healthy, and the prospects are all I could wish for."

*William Smith, Desford*.—"As an agricultural country Manitoba is the best I have been in. I have farmed in England, Canada and the United States, and I find I can get more value here for my labour than in any of the places named."

*James Morrow, Silver Spring*.—"Taking everything into consideration I think there are few countries where agricultural pursuits can be prosecuted with a better degree of success than in Manitoba. To my mind Manitoba holds out better inducements to men of limited capital, and those willing to work, than any other country in the world."

*John Reynolds, Beulah*.—"I think well of Manitoba. Its climate is healthy, and very little sickness prevails. Good prospects are ahead to those who will turn in and work. The land yields large averages in cereals; vegetables also yield well, and are of an excellent quality. Would advise settlers coming in not to expect to make a fortune in a year or two without work or trouble. With work and careful management here, a few years will make a man independent."

*Robert Smyth, Chater*.—"I consider that a young man with push and energy cannot do better than come to Manitoba. As an agricultural country I consider it superior to Ireland. If farmers' sons could only pocket their pride and come to this country and work for a year with a farmer, and then either buy land or homestead, they would gain experience that would be of use to them the remainder of their days. Men with families of sons should come here as they could settle most of their boys around them at a comparatively small cost."

The following extracts are from a letter written by *Mr. Burns, of Tarvisnock Farm, Ochre River, P.O., Manitoba*, to the Hon. Thomas Greenway, Premier of the Province. Mr. Burns went to Manitoba from Stornoway, Scotland, in 1892:—

"I am pleased to tell you we have succeeded in erecting a good roomy log house, some 48 by 18 ft. I have also put up good stables for my horses, cattle, and pigs, and we have made ourselves very comfortable indeed. My wife and family like the country very much indeed, and have enjoyed excellent health ever since our arrival here; and I have every reason to believe that we shall be successful in our undertaking. . . . I have found some very good neighbours here, and there are a number of fine young fellows who will make good citizens of this splendid country. If we can only get a railway in here it will make a good country indeed, and will grow and develop very rapidly."

*Mr. James Kelly, of Arnaud*, says:—"I have spent 40 years of my life farming in different parts of America, from the Atlantic to Pacific Oceans, and also in California. I have also seen a little farming in Ireland, England, and Scotland, and never saw any soil to equal Manitoba. Therefore, I would recommend anyone who wishes to make a living at farming to come to this country; also farm labourers of both sexes. I am now 70 years of age, and I can say it is the best land I ever saw, after all my travels."

*Mr. Robert Walton, of Clarkleigh, Lake Manitoba, writing in February, 1893, says:—"I left London, England, for Canada, in 1880. Commenced business in Montreal, but did not succeed, so I left for Winnipeg, in 1882. Worked in Winnipeg for two years and saved a little money, with which I bought a yoke of oxen, three cows, and a few implements; and then I settled on my homestead. In 1889 I added a small store business to my farming operations, and have done well at both. I sold off 23 head of fat stock last fall, and have still 23 horses, and 26 head of other horned stock. I can say that hard working men, with small capital, need never fear failure in this country, particularly if they go in for mixed farming."*

*Mr. A. Williamson, of Toronto, has a large farm near Wawanesa, Manitoba. Writing in October, 1892, he says:—"With reference to our Manitoba farm, we have it rented on shares to Mr. Smith, an Ontario farmer. We have broken up 300 acres this summer, and our new man will have 1,000 acres under crop next season. He will also break up 300 acres more. I hope and expect, with so much new land, big summer fallows, and the balance fall ploughing, that our new tenant may have 35,000 bushels next year. Our whole neighbourhood has been most fortunate. Good sections in good shape will command twelve to fifteen hundred dollars per year. The farmers of the future will look more after stock, and be ready for any changes that the seasons may bring with them. We purpose having 400 hogs to sell every season; sufficient to pay expenses."*

*The Canadian Gazette, of London, England publishes the following extracts from a letter written by Mr. Charles Lunn, of Winnipeg, late of Leicester, England. The letter is dated October 21st, 1892:—*

*"Going through the district between here and Brandon, the stacks of wheat seem innumerable. Standing in one field I counted 300, and had I gone on I am sure I could have got into tens of thousands, as the same thing continued for over 100 miles in a straight line, and for many hundreds of miles still further, and, also the same thing south and north of where I travelled.*

*Reading in the English papers now of the bad harvest and prospects of want and starvation is very sad, and makes one feel grieved to think that poor people crowd together in squalor, filth and poverty, who might be out here enjoying a most lovely climate, healthy atmosphere, and life-giving work in the vast acres still awaiting the human touch to bring from them the food and fruits to bless and gladden the hearts of mankind.*

*Since we came here the climate has been most enjoyable, we have not had more than two dull, wet days—all the rest have been bright sunshine, and a clear sky and light, pure atmosphere during the day, and clear bright moonlight and starlight nights. We have had a few sharp frosts at night during the last week, and we are now expecting cold, but there is never any damp, depressing, and foggy weather so common in England.*

*The more we see of the people and get to know them, the more we like them. There appears to us to be an utter absence of that coldness and stiffness so common in English society. There is a straightforward, open-hearted, unaffected style about them which to me is very charming. They will come up to you (in a reception at the Y.M.C.A., for instance) and, holding out the hand, give you a hearty hand shake, and say something like this, "You are a stranger here; my name is Campbell, what is yours?" and so, without any formality begin conversation, and do all they possibly can to interest and entertain you and make you welcome."*

## *Who should go to Manitoba.*

Briefly and impartially the facts relating to Manitoba have been chronicled. Had space permitted much more might have been adduced. The information thus given is obtained from reliable sources, and it is hoped, will by many be turned to practical account.

Manitoba is a large country and has immense capabilities before it. No other part of Canada is making such rapid progress as this. Men and women are wanted to develop its latent resources. All who wish to improve their position in life, and have health and strength with faculties unimpaired are invited, and will be heartily welcome.

**The Capitalist** having money to invest will find in Manitoba a promising field for his operations. Increasing population demands increased accommodation, and in the towns and villages there are many openings for the establishment of manufacturing and businesses of various kinds. In some places the construction of good dwelling houses and business blocks would prove remunerative.

**The Farmer**, who in Great Britain and Ireland, owing to high rents, heavy taxes and unreasonable climate finds himself engaged in a losing business, could with great profit transfer his family and capital to Manitoba, where not only will farming yield

him much better present results, but the annually increasing value of his land will, in a few years, prove a fortune in itself. A farmer and his family having £200 or £300 in cash can make a first-rate start on a 320 acre farm, and will be practically independent from the outset.

**Farmers' Sons**, who in staying at home, especially where there are large families, can only expect financially to be a shade better off than their labourers, should by all means go to the West without delay. With £100 a young fellow who knows his business and is willing to work can soon begin farming on his own account. He would have to start in a small way at first, but in three or four years he would in all probability be a substantial and prosperous farmer. Though having only small capital, a steady persevering man can readily obtain credit sufficient to enable him to obtain a necessary outfit. Such men as these will find at the end of five years they are better off than they could expect to be in 15 or 20 years by remaining at home.

**Labourers** are needed, and are welcome, especially those who have been accustomed to farm work. The lot of the agricultural labourer at home is not an enviable one. So long as he can work he may perhaps get from 10s. to 15s. per week and board himself; then when he is past work he has to depend upon charity for subsistence. In Manitoba he can earn from 18s. to 25s. per week, and board and lodging in addition. At certain seasons of the year, such as haymaking and harvest time, nearly double these rates are paid. If the labourer has a family, his children, be they girls or boys, can readily find employment at high wages. Of course, in a few years, the labourer of to-day becomes a worker on his own account, and then an employer, whilst his children are likely to be both socially and financially as well circumstanced as any in the country.

**Women** are very much needed. Several thousands of good women would be a great blessing to the country. Domestic servants are in demand, and can readily obtain from £25 to £35 per annum. Cooks and specially qualified servants command as much as £50 per annum. Then waitresses in hotels, private boarding-houses, etc., are much sought after. The demand is always greater than the supply. The explanation is, perhaps, to be found in this fact, that women are seldom in the Province long before they are married to some of the prosperous young fellows already settled there.

There is no great opening for women as private governesses or companions, or in what are sometimes described as the lighter callings; but those who, in the Old Country, have been in such situations may go to Manitoba and engage in some of the occupations referred to in the preceding paragraph, resting assured that if they do capital prospects await them both in the present and in the future.

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## *Words of Advice.*

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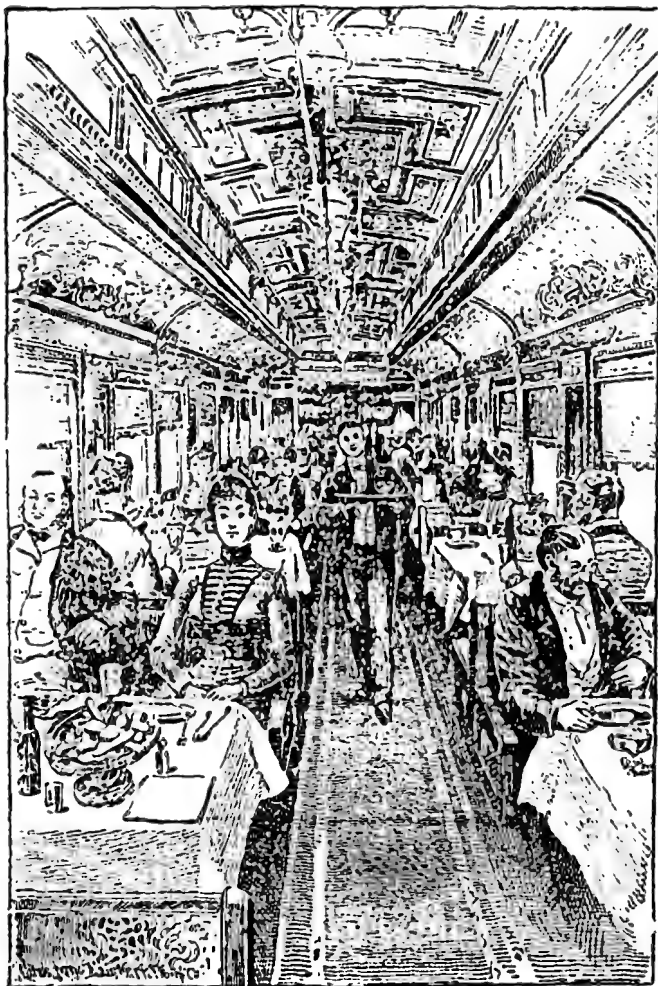
**When to Go.**—To those who decide to go to Manitoba it is important to know when to go. One can scarcely make a mistake in arriving there any time between March and September. Later than this, and during the winter months, settlers from Europe are not recommended to arrive unless they are going to friends.

Leaving England between the middle and end of March, those who intend to engage in farming, either on their own account or by working for others, will arrive there just as the season's work commences.

**How to Go.**—Purchase a through ticket to Winnipeg, or some other point in Manitoba, and obtain the ticket from the nearest local steamship agent. Rates are liable to change, but the local agents can at any time quote through rates. Upon

landing at Quebec, the passenger can step into sleeping cars, drawn alongside the steamer, and go on to places in Manitoba without change. An agent usually accompanies the party on the train to look after the comfort of the passengers.

It is not advisable to take a large outfit, as most of the necessities of life can be purchased in Manitoba at prices not very greatly in excess of those paid at home. Some woollen underclothing and socks flannel shirts, and tweed suits will always come in useful.



EN. ROUTE TO MANITOBA.

Luggage is charged by measurement on the steamer, and by weight on the railway.

On the Steamer the free luggage allowances are :—For Saloon Passengers twenty cubic feet per adult, for Second Cabin Passengers fifteen cubic feet per adult, and for

**Storage.** Passengers ten cubic feet per adult; children half allowance. Ten cubic feet is equal to a box about 2ft. 6in. long, 2ft. wide and 2ft. deep. Five cubic feet is equal to 2ft. 6in. long and 2ft. in width and 1ft. in depth. Luggage in excess of the free allowance is charged at the rate of 1s. per cubic foot.

Luggage wanted on the voyage should be put into a trunk or bag, which the passenger will take into the sleeping compartment. Luggage required during the voyage should not be more than fifty centimetres high.

Luggage not required should be packed in strong boxes, well secured, and marked "not wanted." It will then go into the hold of the vessel.

When the Canadian trains are reached, the official will give the passenger a receipt check for each piece of luggage, which goes on the same train with the passenger, and at the end of the journey he simply presents the check and takes his luggage. There is no trouble with it *en route*. Settlers going to Manitoba are allowed to carry 300 lbs. of baggage free. Upon arrival in Canada the Customs Officials examine the baggage, but that is not by any means a troublesome ordeal.

Settlers are not supposed to take in goods for sale, but any ordinary quantity required for personal use will be allowed.

The following is an extract from the Customs Tariff of Canada, specifying the articles that can be so entered:—

**SETTLERS' EFFECTS, viz.**—Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before his removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts, and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal into Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale—provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of without the payment of duty until after two years' actual use in Canada; provided also that, under regulations made by the Minister of Customs, live stock, when imported into Manitoba or the North-west territory by intending settlers, shall be free until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.

Those who wish to transmit money to Manitoba should obtain a draft on a bank in Winnipeg, or some other town. Any bank in the United Kingdom can issue such drafts.

**What to do.** When *Passing through Liverpool*, or prior to starting on the journey, call at, or write to, the Manitoba Government Offices, 33, James Street, Liverpool, where much valuable assistance and useful information can be given by officials who have had many years practical experience in Manitoba. In approved cases letters of introduction can be furnished to reliable men in Canada.

**Upon arrival in Winnipeg** go straight to the Manitoba Government Intelligence Office, 686, Main Street, about two minutes' walk from the Canadian Pacific Railway Station. In this office is one of the most complete collections of Western products to be seen in Canada, consisting of farm produce of all kinds, direct from farmers in different parts of the country, manufactures, minerals, etc., etc. Records are also kept of available free homestead lands, lands for sale by companies and private individuals, farms to rent, and situations vacant in all parts of the country.

The office is open to the public, and conveys to the visitor in a few minutes a very good idea of the capabilities of the country. The agent in charge will do his best to assist newly arrived settlers in locating comfortably. There is no charge of any kind.

Those who have to stay in any of the towns or villages for a time will find very comfortable hotels, with charges for board and lodgings from 4s. per day and upwards, inclusive. By the week lower rates are given. For those who prefer not to stay in hotels, comfortable quarters may be obtained in private boarding houses, at somewhat lower rates.



For the convenience of new arrivals who cannot afford to stay at hotels, and who wish to look round for a day or two in order to get settled, free accommodation is provided in the extensive immigrant reception rooms at Winnipeg and Brandon. Competent agents are in charge to look after the requirements of those who use the buildings, and to give them necessary advice.

Those who intend going to Manitoba should do so without delay. The country is large, and can furnish homes for millions; but those who arrive early will naturally make the best selections of land, and otherwise take advantage of the choicest opportunities offered by a new country. During the last two years several thousands from the United States have crossed over the International Boundary Line, and settled in Western Canada. There is also an annual stream of farmers and young men from Eastern Canada to Manitoba, where they evidently think they can improve their lot; whilst thousands from the United Kingdom have already settled in this new and fertile country.





FOR

THROUGH TICKETS,  
MAPS, PAMPHLETS,

AND ALL INFORMATION RELATING TO

MANITOBA

AND THE

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST,  
BRITISH COLUMBIA,

&c., apply to

THE PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,  
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,

67 & 69, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.,

7, JAMES STREET, LIVERPOOL,

105, FORTY STREET, LIVERPOOL,

67, 69, MARKET STREET, CHICAGO



# CANADA REVISITED.

1879-1893.

A Short Account of a Visit to the Dominion,  
with especial reference to the

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.

By THOMAS MOORE

(Late Professor of Zoology in the University of "London Water")



Published by the authority of the Government of Canada  
(Department of the Interior).

1893.

